



**THEATRE ROYAL.**  
On SATURDAY, June 8, will be presented, a Comedy (not acted here these many years) called,  
**ALL IN THE WRONG.**  
By Mr. JOHNSON; and  
Young Belmont, Mr. Hallion; Sir William Belmont, Mr. Hamilton; Blandford, Mr. Clatteris; Robert, Mr. Sparks; Bull, Mr. Banks; Lady Conquer's Servant, Mr. Simpson;  
And Beverley, Mr. WOODS.  
Lady Rellie, Mrs. SPARKS;  
Claudia, Mrs. Woods; Tattle, Mrs. Mills; Dimple, Mrs. Mountfort; Marmalot, Mrs. Henderson;  
And Belinda, Mrs. WALSOT.  
(Being her first appearance on this stage.)  
Between the Play and the Farce will be presented,  
The favourite PASTORAL DANCE of THE  
**ARCADIAN FESTIVAL.**  
As it has been performed FIFTY NIGHTS at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.  
By Mr. ALDRIDGE,  
From that Theatre,  
And MISS CAPON,  
From the Opera-House.  
To which will be added, a Farce, called,  
**LOVE A LA MODE.**  
By Sir Avelly Macfarlane, Mr. SPARKS;  
Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan, Mr. Hallion; Beau Mordecai, Mr. Hamilton; Sir Theodore Goodchild, Mr. Simpson;  
Squire Groom, (for the first time), Mr. WARD;  
And Charlotte, Mrs. MILLS.  
N.B. There will be no Play till Saturday the 15th instant.  
Mr. ALDRIDGE and Mr. SPARKS are engaged to perform Six Nights only. Their second appearance will be on Saturday the 15th.

*This Day are published.*  
Printed for JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square, price 5 s. bound, second edition greatly enlarged.  
**LOOSE HINTS UPON EDUCATION,**  
Chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart.  
Where may be had, written by the same Author.  
Elements of Civility, 2 vols. 8vo. the 5th Edit. price 12 s. bound.  
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*This Day is published.*  
In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in Boards and 18 s. bound, Sold by the Booksellers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.  
**A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENTS AND TRADE OF THE EUROPEANS IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.**  
BY THE ABBE RAYNAL.  
TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
(Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work)  
**THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.**  
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.  
**A NEW TRANSLATION.**  
WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.  
AND A COPIOUS INDEX.  
EXTRACT from the AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.  
"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on The Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies, have easily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The several editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript.  
"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it: But some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons choose to communicate to him."  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1770, is evidently done from one of those spurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.  
Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is said, in the title-page, to be with great corrections and improvements. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages: It also wants; what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of this nature,—an Index.  
To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In the errors of the former versions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are supplied.—The Revolution of America, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a copious Index.

Bookellers will please apply for copies in quires to W. ANDERSON, Bookeller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON, printer, Edinburgh.

**Abstract of the DEBATE in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, on Saturday September, on the Address to his MAJESTY.**  
(Continued from our last.)  
The Lord Chief Baron made an elegant speech in favour of the first address.  
Mr. Gordon of Greenlaw said, he was not much used to public speaking, and did not think of rising in the present debate, till he heard many speakers dispute the propriety of any address from this Assembly upon political subjects: and till he found, that sentiments, which he did not feel were attributed to those who approved of the address, which had been proposed by the reverend member. That there are four different modes of communication between our King and his subjects, viz. by address, petition, remonstrance, or counsel; and that to counsel the King was the privilege of Parliament alone; but

that every subject was entitled to approach the King in either of the other three modes. That an address from this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland is a very proper means of conveying the sentiments of this part of the united kingdoms to the King, as it is the only meeting in which the sentiments of people from all parts of Scotland can be collected; and that former General Assemblies had often addressed his present Majesty, and his predecessors, upon similar events. That he was of very different sentiments from these members who say, that paying compliments to the King, on his present choice of Ministers, was reflecting upon the last Administration, &c. He did not see that to be a necessary consequence; for that the late successes in the East Indies, and the late glorious and complete victory in the West Indies, were obtained, under God, by the means of men employed, and armaments fitted out and destined, by the late Administration. Therefore, when he joined in hearty congratulations to his Majesty upon these events, he understood he was paying very sincere compliments to the late Administration, who had been, by the providence of God, the means of obtaining victories so glorious to all concerned in them, and so beneficial to this country. That if the form of address, proposed by the reverend member, should be carried, he would move to have our gratitude to God, and our thanks to the Ministers who planned, and the brave officers and men who gained such important successes, expressed in the most ample manner; expressing, at the same time, our hopes that God, in his divine mercy, would make the success the means of putting an end to the calamities of war, and restoring the blessings of peace. That, at the same time, his heart was filled with gratitude to the Administration whom his Majesty had lately been pleased to call to his service, for their constitutional and patriotic declarations, of their fixed resolutions to restore our constitution to the state in which it was established at the glorious Revolution, which they had begun to carry into effect, as far as the short time they had been in office would permit; and he hoped God would incline their hearts to continue in that work, which would bring more beneficial consequences to the nation, and particularly to this part of the united kingdoms, than wars or conquests could do. That, in these sentiments, he had joined in the address from the Synod of Galloway, which his Majesty had been pleased to receive very graciously; and, in these sentiments, he would vote for the form of address proposed by the reverend member.

Mr. Crosbie having observed, that the victories in Europe were perfectly ridiculous.  
The Solicitor General got up, and said, he was much surprised to hear his Honourable friend continue to express his misapprehension of the address, after having been set to rights in the course of the debate as to the words of it. That the objection Mr. Crosbie now made appeared to him to be one of the strongest arguments in favour of the address, and showed, that it was a fair impartial address upon such parts of the present state of public affairs, as it was proper to congratulate his Majesty upon. For the words *Advantages gained by his Majesty's arms in Europe*, alluded to that great and important advantage gained by that brave and active officer Admiral Boscawen over the French, an advantage which had secured to us our possessions in the East Indies. The taking notice of that proved, that the first address was meant to comprehend every useful event, without distinction of party, or administration; for that gallant Admiral had been appointed, and the success had been obtained since the late change of Ministry. That he did not intend to have spoke, as his sentiments had been better expressed by some of the other members who had gone before him; but since he was up, he hoped the House would indulge him with giving his reasons for preferring the first to the second address: That, in doing so, he flattered himself, he acted impartially. He was in concert with no set of men in this House. He had no hand in either address, having neither heard nor seen them till produced last night in the Committee of Overtures: That whatever might have been thrown out about showing to Ministry who were their friends, and who their enemies, had no effect upon him. He despised the insinuation, that he wished to support his Majesty's Government in whose ever hands the administration was placed, and he thought all such distinctions improper, at a time that all good men wished to join hand in hand in support of the state. At present he knew of no party, and he was bound to do his Majesty's present ministers the justice to say, that such of them as had honoured him with any communication, had expressed the best intentions towards this part of the united kingdom. But he preferred the first address, because it appeared to him to have every proper requisite of an address. It contained expressions of respect, of loyalty, and of duty to his Majesty; and it congratulated our Sovereign on the advantages gained by his arms in every quarter of the globe without distinction, the only proper topics for an address on the present state of public affairs. That Gentlemen had no reason to say, that it reflected a compliment to his Majesty's present ministers; on the contrary, it appeared to him to contain a very elegant and a constitutional compliment to them, in these words: "Relying with confidence on the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, we look forward" &c. And in another part, "we pray," &c. the proper form in which the good wishes and attachment of this national church ought to be expressed towards his Majesty's ministers or councillors. As to the other address, it appeared to him exceedingly improper in many particulars; from the general tenor it seemed like a remonstrance against past measures, which, of all species of address to the Throne, was the most faultless and improper. That it had been properly observed by the Right Honourable Judge, that the word *deposing*, as to future or present measures, was not sufficiently respectful to the Sovereign; and it was clear that it contained a condemnation of, and reflection upon the former ministers. The words he alluded to were, *when your Majesty hath taken into your immediate service, men of the highest abilities*, &c. That he had never seen the word *when* applied to the perfect tense, or where an action already perfect was to be denoted. It was commonly applied to the imperfect or continued time, as its nature signifying continuance of duration. But even if it had run, while your Majesty takes, or continues to take, it would have implied, that, at some time or other, his Majesty might not employ, or have employed ministers of the highest abilities, which would not be sufficiently respectful. Placed and connected as it was in the second address while, could mean nothing else than now that your Majesty hath employed, implying a reflection upon former ministers, who ought not to be condemned without being heard, nor in an incompetent court whose proceedings of defence or information could not be obtained. That he was far from imputing this condemnation either to the Reverend Gentleman who moved, or to the Honourable Gentleman who seconded the first address, the one having said expressly, that the address contained no reflection against the former Ministry; and the other, that the most ingenious man could not find out an allusion to the removal; and, as they had said so, he was bound to believe them, that they meant no reflection against the former Ministry, but only to pay a compliment to the present, to which he had no objection, but he had already said, it seemed to be properly and constitutionally done in the first address. That he had no intention to enter into the merits or the demerits of the former Ministry; they were sufficiently able to defend themselves: but what the Gentlemen who favoured the second address had declared to be their intention, in fact alluded him to say, that it would be contrary to humanity and to justice, to condemn the late Ministry in this way. It was likewise obvious, that questions were subversive of that unanimity, harmony, and brotherly love, so properly recommended in his Majesty's letter: That, besides, he did not like an address, which had required a long a commentary upon it, or that which the Honourable Gentleman who seconded it, had found himself under the necessity to give. The other address was clear, perspicuous and unexceptionable, approved by all, as to the dutiful nature of its contents, and the propriety of the topics which it embraced. He was therefore clear for adopting it. That other gentlemen might differ from him, and it

was natural for people to differ; but he was not apprehensive of being considered as an enemy to Administration on that account: he had no intention to make any such declaration; on the contrary, his wish was to support government, and he was persuaded that Administration would not thank any man for declaring all those to be their enemies, who, on this occasion, happened to differ from him.

*Reasons of Dissent, by the gentlemen who supported the second address, in our next.*

Lord Sandwich's Speech in the House of Peers, upon Monday last, upon Lord Keppel's motion, for thanking Admiral Rodney, &c.  
Lord Sandwich rose, and seconded the motion. He said that he was extremely happy to stand up on this glorious occasion, and give his heart-felt assent to the thanks so nobly earned, so meritoriously purchased by the victorious commander. Sir George Rodney's conduct had fully answered the expectations of his friends, and the desires of his country;—he had supported that great naval character, that maritime knowledge, and that true courage, for his known possession of which he was called to command the British fleet, and in the exercise of which, those who placed him there have not been mistaken. This tribute of praise was undoubtedly his due, not for the late action alone, but for those of a former day. He had done that which no other Admiral could boast—he had taken three chief naval commanders, from three different enemies, in one and the same war, and he had brought the navy of France to a decisive engagement, in which, by superior skill, and superior bravery, he had gained the most complete conquest that ever this country could boast, taking the flag ship of the enemy, and the Commander in Chief prisoner. His Lordship then recurred to Sir George Rodney's services in the late war, and most highly complimented the conduct of that brave officer on every occasion in that period: But this last—this brilliant—this splendid action, crowned the whole with surpassing glory, and raised him to the highest pitch of naval fame! Every voice, therefore, should concur in bestowing on him the praise that he merited, and the rewards that he earned. To effect this, the noble Lord said, he was happy to find, that the person who succeeded him in office, was willing to afford him his assistance—may, he had gone great lengths in doing it; he had given the gallant Admiral all the praise, all the merits, and all the approbation that words could bestow; and from those words there could not exist a doubt that the noble Lord would, or could deviate in any one particular. Having thus dwelt on the panegyric bestowed by Lord Keppel, and having added facts, to substantiate such well-earned applauses, his Lordship adverted to what he thought should be the line of conduct pursued by Ministers on such an occasion. Advice was what every Lord in Parliament had a right to offer, and what no Minister should be ashamed to consider. It was indeed an advice founded on a rumour that had gone abroad—a rumour of Sir George Rodney's being recalled. But for the honour of the new Administration, for the safety of the empire, for the interest of the navy, and for the security of our possessions in the West, he hoped such a report was ill-founded, ill-sent abroad, and without any authority on the part of Ministers. The story was artfully propagated, and industriously applied to the late Administration. It was said they were the men who recalled the gallant Admiral; that ordering home Sir George Rodney was an act of theirs, and not of the new Ministers, whose purity, uprightness of heart, and political abilities, were never suspected. Common fame, however, sometimes spoke truth; and if the fact was not as publicly represented, it was the easiest method in the world to deny it. A nod from any of the noble Lords in power, negating such an idea, would be sufficient; and surely if they were charged without cause, that was soon done; and if charged with cause, they were so open, so patriotic, so constitutionally virtuous, that they could not refuse satisfaction to the House, and satisfaction to the public. There was a popular insinuation against them for cropping the laurels from a victorious commander in the moment of his laying the dearest and most valuable possessions of the empire; and to this they were, as constitutional men, obliged to plead. If they did not, all ranks of men would condemn their conduct; for there either was, or there was not, substantial reason for the recall: If such did exist, ministers had no danger to encounter, in speaking out; if it did not exist, the public would suppose there was something politically bad in the act. There was a thing to apprehend from speaking out on this occasion. The enemy could take no advantage of the information; it gave no insight of our naval stores, or our maritime strength; it was a plain matter of fact, in which the honour of the navy and the rights of the people were alone concerned; it was a question from which no minister that valued his fame ought to shrink; by frivolous excuses, or refined arguments; and it was a measure, if true, which his Lordship averred would disturb the harmony of the fleet; sow jealousies and distrust among the officers; set a bad example, and create strange notions in the men, of what was deemed courage and good conduct in the eyes of the new ministers. If a man was to be disgraced for victory, and recalled in the moment of a most glorious conquest, what could, what would a sailor think of such an act? He whose ideas were not tainted in the refinement of political defections, could never bring himself to believe that a vote of Parliament, to thank an officer for his great, eminent, and gallant behaviour, was sufficient argument to prove, that his recall from command, in the subsequent moment of victory, was not a disgrace to his courage, and a dishonour to his conduct. Parliamentary logic might make it otherwise to the House; but the plain sense on the deck of a man of war could never comprehend it in that light.

As to another idea that had gone forward, his Lordship said he would speak to it. A report had spread, that to recompense Sir George Rodney, he was to be made a Baron. This was the lowest title of peerage, but though honourable, yet inadequate to the gallant Admiral's pretensions. His Lordship said, that he rated the honour of peerage in this date by precedent. A noble, a gallant, an experienced, and a courageous naval commander had been rewarded lately with the title of Viscount for his eminent services to his country. But brilliant as the event of his proud day was, consequently beneficial as it had been to this country, and proclaimed as it was throughout the world, yet the warmth of that victorious commander's friends could not compare the magnitude of that day to the title of this. Here was victory complete, where the enemy were in equal force—here was downright reduction to bring the Fleet of France to a decisive engagement; and here were glorious and unparalleled consequences arising from such a conduct—Was he then to be made a Baron only? Why not an Earl? Instances—precedents could be easily found. His Lordship said he could give them a striking one—that title which he himself was now honoured with, owed its origin to the victorious conduct of his ancestor, who was the happy conductor of Charles II. to this kingdom—who was a lover of his King, and a hater of those republican principles which furnished disgrace to the annals of England with the innocent blood of her Sovereign. There were, besides this, many other instances. There were the peerages of Lord Anson and Lord Howe; and of the one before alluded to. An Earl, therefore, could not be deemed too great an honour for a decisive victory, in which the French Admiral and eight lines-of-battle ships were taken; when an inferior command, and surely much inferior, where no ship was taken, was rewarded with the title of Viscount. His Lordship advised Ministers to weigh the matter well, and not precipitately, on coming into office, drive the nail, the most gallant, the most experienced, and the most victorious commander in the service. In the disgraceful recall of Sir George Rodney, the West India fleet would lose its fleet-anchor. He had begun his victorious career on a settled plan, which promised success;—the line was laid down—marked out before him; and the first step in that line had proved almost decisive to the war. If he was turned out of it—if his plan of operations were thwarted, and new men set over those sailors who now adored



him, what might be the consequences?—The honest tar who looked upon victory in his commander as the virtuous mark of recommendation, would no longer consider that as an essential requisite to fame or profit. It was impossible, as his Lordship before said, politically to refine it to a sailor's ideas, that to strip a man of command immediately after victory was an honourable mode of thanking him for his services. His Lordship begged that the House would not consider what he had said as arising from any desire to depreciate the services of other Admirals, by drawing any comparison, or that it was intended to clog the wheels of Government. No such matter was in his mind. He merely sought justice to the Noble Admiral, whom he had, in his administration, appointed to the West India command, and who so fully justified that opinion which was entertained of his abilities. To the other officers in the fleet his Lordship paid the highest compliments. He took occasion to mention Sir Samuel Hood's engagement in a particularly honourable manner, and to insist that he well deserved the title of a Peer.—His Lordship mentioned the commanders by name, and stated the services they had done their country since the commencement of the war; and he lamented that the Navy should lose so good an officer as Captain Douglas, in the disgraceful recel of Sir George Rodney, for his return naturally follows that of the Commander in Chief. There was another circumstance which his Lordship mentioned; it was, that a further disgrace was intended to Sir George Rodney, by sending out a junior officer to supersede him. But from whence this animosity to the noble Commander could arise, his Lordship said he was yet to learn. It surely could not be for taking the Spanish Squadron; and on much less foundation, for scourging Dutch ingratitude. He wished to know where Sir George Rodney's defects lay, and on what principles of policy he was to be recalled? The late victory, it seems, did not even turn the scale in his favour, great and important as it was. The measure resolved on before that news arrived, was to be obstinately pursued, though the event of salvation to the empire intervened as an argument against it. His Lordship said, he wished the new ministers success, but the road by which they at present travelled, at least in the naval line, did not promise a speedy arrival at such a long wished for port. As to the present motion his Lordship seconded, and most heartily assented to it, hoping that it would pass, *utem diffidentem*.

#### From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 28.

War-Office, May 16, 1782.

To be COLONELS in the Army by Brevel.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Joseph Goreham, Lieutenant-Governor of Plantation.  
James Bruce, of the 70th regiment of foot.  
Gustavus Gwyddens, of the 3d regiment of foot guards.  
John Mansell, of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards.  
George Morgan, of the 2d regiment of foot guards.  
Alexander Stewart, of the 3d regiment of foot.  
James Crawford, of the 73d regiment of foot.  
John Hill, of the 9th regiment of foot.  
James Coates, of the 19th regiment of foot.  
Ralph Dundas, of the 11th regiment of dragoons.  
George Etherington, of the 60th regiment of foot.  
Richard Whyte, of the 96th regiment of foot.  
Alured Clarke, of the 7th regiment of foot.  
James Hugonin, of the 4th regiment of dragoons.  
1st Regiment of dragoons, Henry Maghull Mervin Nooth to be Cornet, vice Thomas Mitchell.  
2d Regiment of dragoons, John Freeman, Gent. to be Cornet, vice David Cunningham.  
6th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Francis Drosly to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Remington.  
15th Regiment of dragoons, Henry Ellison, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Samuel Wright.  
19th Regiment of dragoons, George Donithorpe, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Tooker Harwood.  
1st Foot guards, Lieutenant-Colonel William Colquhoun to be Captain of a company, vice John Leland. Captain Andrew John Drummond to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Colquhoun.  
1st Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, William Manson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Andrew Hay.  
4th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Dickson to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice Alexander Brodie. Ensign William Dyott to be Lieutenant, vice William Dickson.  
16th Regiment of foot, Thomas Bonbury, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Spens.  
17th Regiment of foot, Robert Wilkinson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Jackson.  
18th Regiment of foot, John Hope, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Percival.  
6th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Bray to be Captain of a company, vice John Lamb. Ensign William Berry to be Lieutenant, vice William Bray.  
24th Regiment of foot, Ensign Waterhouse Crymble Lindsay to be Lieutenant, vice John Ferguson. John Willoughby, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Waterhouse Crymble Lindsay. William Charles Shortt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Cotter.  
26th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Bullstrode Whitlocke to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Gordon. Ensign Charles Duke to be Lieutenant, vice Bullstrode Whitlocke. Richard Remington, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Duke.  
44th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Clifton Wheat, of 20th foot, to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice William Cawthorne.  
52d Regiment of foot, Ensign Paul Norris to be Lieutenant, vice William Cox.  
6th Regiment of foot, Ensign Latham Blacker to be Lieutenant, vice John Wemyss.  
85th Regiment of foot, Ensign Edward Dalton to be Lieutenant, vice John Forster-Hill. Vigore Armstrong Stoney, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Dalton.  
89th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Samuel Evans to be Captain of a company, vice John Coghlan. Ensign John Dunlop to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Cooke.  
92d Regiment of foot, Captain Hew Dalrymple to be Major, vice John Polson.  
Western Regiment of Fencible Men, Ensign William Claud Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Campbell. Alexander Mackay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Claud Campbell.  
Northern Regiment of Fencible Men, Ensign Alexander Innes to be Lieutenant, vice ——— Forbes. Charles Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander Innes. Ensign Robert Campbell Macpherson to be Lieutenant, vice ——— Cumming. Thomas Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Campbell Macpherson. Charles Adamson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Huoy.  
Southern Regiment of Fencible Men, Archibald Telfer, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Sharpe.  
Lord Fauconberg's regiment of foot, Ensign Robert M'Cready to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Goulton.  
Independent Company of foot, Lieutenant William Murray, of 18th foot, to be Captain. Ensign ——— Drinkwater, of 101st foot, to be Lieutenant. Ensign Benjamin Williamson, of Captain Ross's independent company, to be Lieutenant. Robert Brown, Gent. to be Ensign.  
Independent Company of Foot, Lieutenant William Walkinshaw, of 71st foot, to be Captain. Ensign John Stevenson, of 82d foot, to be Lieutenant. Sergeant ——— Harvie, late of 81st foot, to be Ensign.  
Ensign William Grant, of 60th regiment, to be Lieutenant in Captain Thomas Pilkington's independent company of foot.  
Ensign William Troughton, of 82d foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain William Carruthers's independent company of foot.  
Ensign Sir John Pethall, Birt. of 14th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain George Katenkamp's independent company of foot.  
Ensign Edward Scott to be Lieutenant in Captain William Thomas's independent company of foot.  
Ensign John Lock, of 91st foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Alexander Walker's independent company of foot.  
Ensign John Burke to be Lieutenant in Captain Maurice Fitzgerald's independent company of foot, vice John Maccomara.  
Lieutenant Thomas Collins, of the Anglesea militia, to be Ensign in the said company, vice John Burke.  
Colonel Richard Whyte, of 96th foot, to be Commandant at Jersey, vice John Reid.  
Captain John Jenkinson, of 95th foot, to be Major of brigade to the forces at Jersey, vice John Murray.  
Surgeon Vincent Wood to be Surgeon to the forces.

#### From the London Papers, May 30.

L O N D O N.

This morning an express arrived at the East-India House from Limerick, with the advice of the Swallow packet being arrived there. She sailed from Madras the 29th of January, and is said to bring the agreeable intelligence of General Sir Eyre Coote having defeated Hyder Ally, who was driven back into his own country; and that an engagement had taken place between the English and French fleets, in which the former proved victorious, and had captured three of their line of battle ships. *English Chron.*

The Swallow packet is arrived from the East-Indies, with the agreeable news that a part of Hyder Ally's army, which were besieging a strong fortress on the Malabar coast, is totally destroyed by the garrison making a vigorous sally, in which 600 of the enemy were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners; and that the next day 4000 of the country troops petitioned for the protection of the English, which was granted them. Advice is also received of General Meadows, with the troops, being arrived at Bombay, and they had proceeded for the Carnatic, under the convoy of the Hero, of 74 guns; the Monmouth, of 64; and the Isis, of 50: The Sultan, of 74, and Magnanime, of 64; had fallen some time before to re-enforce Admiral Hughes. *St James's Chron.*

The Indian fleet that sailed with Commodore Johnstone, bound for Bombay, are arrived there.

There is a report of the Contractor outward-bound East-Indian being lost, but we hope without foundation.

In the Channel fleet this summer will be five capital ships new from the stocks, and eleven others that have never been at sea since they had a complete repair, all copper-bottomed.

Yesterday morning, and the preceding night, the hottest preys was upon the river of any that has been known this war; their intentions were kept so secret, and the gangs so numerous, that we are informed, they took upwards of thirteen hundred men. The same orders were sent to all the out-ports, so that it is very probable they have been equally successful.

The following is a list of the ships which are now ready for sea, only wanting for hands, viz.

	Guns.		Guns.
Princess Royal	98	Vengeance	74
Blenheim	90	Berwick	74
Foudroyant	84	Belleisle	64
Royal William	84	Crown	64
Suffolk	74	Polypheumus	64
Egmont	74	Europe	64
Ganges	74	Asia	64
Pegasus	74		

By advices from Lord Howe, dated the 20th inst. information is received, that the British fleet were then cruising in form of a half moon, from the Heilda Road to the port of Ulie, with a view not only to prevent a junction between the two squadrons from the Texel and that under Admiral Bylands in Ulie, but also to be ready to oppose their coming out, if they should make any such attempts. The advices state, that the fleet keep good sea-room, on account of the shoals on that coast, and the ships being large; but that the cutters, who got close in, give them every information.

Several private letters have been received at the Admiralty from the different Captains in the fleet, under the command of Admiral Rodney, brought by Captain Courtney, with the last dispatches.—Information is received by them, that he, with two others, was in chase of four ships of the line, who were seen dismasted, and beating with the tide to make the first port they could arrive at; that he entertained the highest expectation of adding them to the number of the enemy's ships already captured. By the same advice information is also received, that another frigate has been taken, besides those of which their Lordships had received intelligence by Captain Courtney, and that Captain Samuel Goodall of the Valiant of 74 guns, a brave and deserving officer, was unfortunately killed in the beginning of the action of the 19th of April, in which the two French ships were taken by Sir Samuel Hood's detachment, as related by Sir James Wallace's letter to their Lordships. Captain Goodall makes the fourth Captain who had fallen in this glorious but fatal event.

Letters have been dispatched to Lord Rodney, advising him of the reinforcement that was expected to sail from Cadiz for the Havannah about the 22d instant, from which there are the most promising expectations that he will be able to dispose his force as to intercept them.

Government are in hourly expectation of intelligence from Admiral Kempenich. The fleet of transports which he is gone in quest of, are bound to the Isle of Rhe. This is not far distant from Brest, but the superiority of sailing is much in his favour; and we are informed he has orders to attack them in port, should they have got in before he comes up with them.

The following vessels are taken by his Majesty's cruisers, and sent into New-York, viz.

The Caesar of 26 guns, from Boston to the West-Indies.  
Adventure of 20 guns, from Boston to Surinam.  
General Greene, with 1500 barrels of flour.  
Charming Nancy, with 1200 ditto.  
A letter of marque, West-India produce.  
The Hope, from Cadiz to Boston, with fruit.  
The Free Trade, from Boston to Granada.  
The John, of 20 guns, from Philadelphia to St Kitt's, with flour.

A ship of 22 guns, from Newbury to Philadelphia.  
A brigantine, from Boston to the Chesapeake.

There are letters in town from on board the Duke man of war, under the command of Admiral Rodney, which give an account, that de Grasse had a number of storeships with him, when the engagement began between the two fleets, which immediately dispersed, but it was expected many of them would be taken.

Though there is a disagreeable rumour of St John's town in Antigua being destroyed by fire, and that most of the King's stores on the island are burnt; yet from the manner of the news coming, it is more than probable that the whole is an untruth, the report having arisen from a passenger being landed from a Danish ship, which left St Croix about the 19th of April, who says, they had such a report there; and that this melancholy event happened on the 9th of April; but as Sir George Rodney's dispatches, with an account of his beating the French fleet, are dated the 14th of April (when he must have been near Antigua) and he takes no notice of it in his letters, there is reason to think the whole is without foundation.

The convoy that goes with the East Indianmen to St Helena is not yet appointed; but the grand fleet under Lord Howe

are to see them, as well as the West Indianmen, to a certain latitude, to protect them from the combined fleet.

In the present fortunate situation of affairs, as there is a certainty that we can spare a squadron of ships for an effort, a proper fleet will therefore soon be sent for the effectual relief of Gibraltar.

When the express that was sent to countermand Admiral Pigot got within forty miles of Plymouth the Jupiter was then getting under weigh, and it is imagined, that the Jupiter being a swift sailer, it was in vain to attempt overtaking her.

A letter from Peterburgh says, that a fleet of men of war have been ready to put to sea for a month, but that the Emperor waits for a final answer from the States of Holland, whether they will or not, on such terms as have been proposed by her and the Court of Vienna, enter into a negotiation for a peace with England. That a courier has been dispatched from thence to the Hague, and was expected back with the final determination of their High Mightinesses; on the answer, entirely depends whether the fleet shall sail or not.

A letter from Deal says, that within a few days several men of war have sailed from the Downs to join the fleet under the command of Lord Howe, now on the coast of Holland, his Lordship having sent for a reinforcement of ships; and that the Harpy and Lightning fireships are also to join him in a few days, they being ordered to be ready to sail at an hour's notice.

A vessel arrived at Portsmouth from a cruise, who peeped into Brest, reports, that the French have twelve sail of men war lying there, with their sails bent.

This day the Exchequer loan bill, the bill laying a duty by way of stamp upon inland bills of exchange, and three private bills, received the Royal Assent by commission.

Extract of a letter from Gofport, May 29.

"The Ariel frigate is arrived at Spithead, with the trade ships from Limerick."

"There has been the greatest preys this night of any this war. From the ships at the Mother-bank, Stokes-bay, and Spithead, eight hundred men have thus been taken, in order to man the ships of war now ready for sea. No ships are exempted but the New York fleet, now under sailing orders, and the East Indianmen."

PRICE OF STOCKS, May 30.	
Bank Stock 114 1/2	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 1/2	1 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 1/2 per cent. 1758, 59 1/2	Ditto New Ann. 59 1/2
3 per cent. con. 59 1/2	Ditto 1751, 58 1/2
3 per cent. red. 58 1/2	Exch. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11 disc.
Long Ann. 1778, 13 1/2	Lot. Tick: 16 1/2
Short Ann. 1778, 13 1/2	3 per cent. Scrip. 60 1/2
India Stock, 139	4 per cent. Scrip. 73 1/2
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light L. Ann. 17 1/2
India Bonds, 15 prem.	Omnium, —

#### EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The order of the day being read, General Smith arose to move, that two petitions of the East India Company might be laid before Parliament; and to give notice that he should move for Lawrence Sullivan, Esq; late Chairman of the Company, should be brought to the bar of that House."

"Mr Montagu said a few words in opposition to this first motion, which, on account of the motion expected to be made by Mr Rolle, the Honourable Gentleman withdrew till a more convenient opportunity."

Mr Rolle then arose to bring on his motion respecting THE RECALL OF SIR GEORGE RODNEY.

"The Honourable Gentleman prefaced his motion with observing, that what he had to say upon this subject did not arise from any desire to oppose the measures of the present Ministry, nor from any personal attachment towards Sir George Rodney. His opposition to the measure arose from a sense of its being exceedingly improper and impolitic. He was afraid the recalling Sir George Rodney might be the means of creating dissention and discord among our fleets. He thought the officers and men who had shared with him in this glorious action, would not fight so cheerfully and unanimously under a strange commander. The love with which their common danger had united them to Sir George Rodney, would entirely be lost in the disgust which must attend this impolitic appointment. Besides, he thought it a very unjust return for the signal and brilliant services which had been effected by him since he had been in the service of his country. He had taken three Admirals, sixteen ships of the line, besides the capture of St Eustatia. Surely, it could not be proper to recall a man from an employment in which he had reaped such glory to himself, and rendered such essential services to his country. In respect to the motion which he had intimated in former debate that he should bring forward, he had thought proper to withdraw it for the present motion which he had then to make. But first he begged leave to read a fact on which the motion itself was grounded. The Honourable Gentleman then read, That his Majesty's servants had improperly advised his Majesty to appoint Admiral Pigot to supersede Sir George Rodney in the chief command of his Majesty's fleet in the West Indies."

"The motion that he had in consequence to make was, 'That it was the resolution of that House, the recall of Sir Geo. Rodney was a measure impolitic and dangerous, and therefore deserved the reprehension and censure of Parliament.'"

"Mr Rogers arose to second the motion of his honourable friend. He said, that he could heartily agree with the Honourable Gentleman who had brought forward this motion,—that he was not an opposer of men, but of measures: That he did not second this motion from any personal acquaintance or intimacy with Sir George Rodney. He only felt the injustice, imprudence, and harshness of the measure. He was happy to find the vote of thanks originate from the quarter it did. But he was equally unhappy when he found,—what indeed he had previously heard, that this gallant officer, who had been found so worthy of the thanks of that House, should be also found worthy of being dismissed from his station, in which he had acquired such glory to himself and country. If the gallant Admiral was to be recalled, why not appoint Sir Samuel Hood to succeed him?"

"Mr John Townsend said, that whatever might be the motives of the Honourable gentleman who made and seconded this motion, he could not but think they were not altogether so much for the purpose of serving Sir George Rodney, as to embarrass the operations of the present ministry. Would they have his Majesty's servants act with such uncertainty, indecision, so pusill, as when they had seen it necessary to appoint another Admiral to the chief command—that by reason of the good fortune of Sir George Rodney, that they should then retract their restriction. But when he said good fortune, he hoped that no gentleman would be so captiously inclined as to suppose he meant any invidious disparagement of the late gallant action of Sir George Rodney. For no man whatever could view the act with more gratitude, respect, and admiration; yet he would say good fortune, and when he said good fortune, he wished to be understood as meaning that good fortune which had enabled Sir George Rodney to avail himself so successfully of his skill, activity, and ability."

"But in respect to condemning the conduct of administration for not appointing Sir Samuel Hood in preference to Admiral Pigot, he wondered such an argument should even have been offered. To be sure it did not come from those who were conversant in sea affairs. Indeed, he did not himself profess to be skilled in the sea matters. But he knew that such an idea would be the laughter of all seamen. What! appoint Sir Samuel Hood to the chief command, when there are two elder Admirals on the station? But he should not observe any thing further on this extraordinary motion."



"The House took into consideration the report of the amendment made to the Revenue Officers bill. The same being read a first and

The Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Company of Arch.

Haydn, Nicolai, Bach, Sacchini, Rauzzini, Clementi, Edelmann,  
Fischer, Schuster, Schobert, Heron, Giordani

A list with the prices to be seen at the shop.



“The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Friday last, by the Right Honourable Lord Kenner. There being no business for that day, the Court was continued till Saturday at ten forenoon, when sentence of outlawry and fugitation was pronounced against Alexander Gair merchant or chapman lately at Inverlorn, in the county of Sutherland, indicted for murder of Effy Murray daughter of the deceased John Murray cooper in Inverlorn, who was with child to him, perpetrated by poison; after committing the fact he absconded. Then the Court proceeded on the trial of John Macdonald butcher in Fochabers, indicted for stabbing Edward Ward huntsman to the Duke of Gordon, which continued till two o'clock, when the Jury inclosed in a room adjoining to the Court-house, and the Court continued sitting, and proceeded to the trial of James Leslie ferry-boatman at Garmouth, indicted for deforcement, assaulting, and beating revenue-officers in the exercise of their duty; but he not comparing, sentence of outlawry and fugitation was pronounced against him. Then the Jury who pass on the affize of John Macdonald came into Court, and returned their verdict, all in one voice, finding the pannel *guilty* of stabbing the said Edward Ward; but, in regard he was the aggressor, and gave great provocation to the pannel, recommended to the Judge to moderate the pannel's punishment. Then the Court adjourned till half past five in the evening, when the Court met, and proceeded on the trial of Alexander Macphail, commonly designed of Invererny, son of the deceased Robert Macphail of Invererny, indicted for falsehood and fabrication, having got letters of Macgillivray of Dalcomby, and Macintosh of Fary, and erased these, and substituted in place thereof discharges rent. The trial continued till nine, when the Jury inclosed, and returned their verdict at nine yesterday morning, finding him, all in one voice, *guilty*; whereupon sentence was pronounced, declaring him infamous in all time coming, to be detained in prison till the 14th June next, and then to stand an hour upon the pillory at Inverness, and to be set at liberty and banished Scotland for life after the 14th July next, under the usual certifications in case of returning. The Court then pronounced sentence against the said John Macdonald, to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Edin till the 27th June next, fined in 40*l.* Scots, and to remain in prison, after the said day, until payment thereof.—Then proceeded to the trial of Lewis Grant tenant in Cammismore, in the parish of Duthill and county of Inverness, Alexander Grant lately residing at Cammismore, father of the said Lewis Grant; Anne Wright, spouse to the said Alexander Grant; Donald Grant foldier in the North Fencible regiment; Alexander Grant foldier in the 77th regiment of foot; and Mary Grant, daughter of the said Alexander Grant first above mentioned; all indicted for sheep-stealing and refusing stolen sheep. Alexander Grant lately in Cammismore, and Anne Wright, not comparing, sentence of outlawry and fugitation was pronounced against them. The Advocate-depute represented, that he was satisfied that Donald Grant had no accession to the crimes libelled, and agreed the diet should be deferred *simpliciter* against him, which was done, and he dismissed. Alexander Grant foldier, and Mary Grant, petitioned for banishment for life forth of Scotland; to this the Advocate-depute consented; and sentence of banishment was pronounced accordingly, under the usual certification, in case of returning. The trial as to Lewis Grant proceeded and betwixt one and two, the Jury inclosed in a room off the court, and in less than half an hour came into court, and returned their verdict, all in one voice, finding the libel not proved, whereupon the pannel was dismissed from the bar. The Court was continued till five in the evening, and then proceeded on the trial of John Sutherland, Esq. of Swinzie, John Sinclair his servant, Alexander Sinclair tenant in Mains of Ricegill, William and George Sinclair his sons, and Adam Forbes residing in Ricehill, indicted at the instance of his Majesties interest, for violently assaulting, beating, and wounding Niel Macleod in Breamore, at a fair or market in Dunbeath; the trial continued till high twelve at night, when the Jury inclosed, and returned their verdict at eight this morning, all in one voice, finding John, William, and George Sinclairs, and Adam Forbes, guilty actors, art and part, but found the libel not proven as to Mr. Sutherland of Swinzie and Alexander Sinclair, whereupon Swinzie and Alexander Sinclair were dismissed from the bar, and the other four were sentenced to two months imprisonment, and thereafter till each of them find caution to keep the peace for twelve months thereafter, under the penalty of three hundred merks Scots. This ends the business here, and finishes the northern circuit.”

Just arrived from London, a fresh Cargo of  
**ADAMS'S SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,**  
 To be sold at **ALEXANDER MANNERS'S**, Merchant, below  
 the Guard, south side of the Street, second shop above the Tron  
 Church, in bottles at **One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings**  
 and **Sixpence** each: *and to be used as in Scotland.* Prepared by **S. PER-**  
**RY**, Surgeon, London. — *At the above Place,* Hamilton's Tincture for  
 the **Toothache**, in bottles at **1s. 6d.** and his **Powder for the Teeth**, at **1s.**  
 And, *this day is published,* price bound **3s.** (dedicated to the Royal College  
 of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of  
**A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;**  
 In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles ex-  
 plained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the  
 stone; also diagnoses stated for distinguishing those from other diseases;  
 the inefficacy of foamy liquors pointed out; together with a certain  
 cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases.  
 Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.

### AN EXECUTIONER WANTED.

THE OFFICE of EXECUTIONER for the Burgh of JEDBURGH being presently vacant, and the Magistrates of that burgh considering it necessary to have that office filled up, give this public notice, That any person inclining to accept thereof, may apply to the Town-clerk of the burgh, between and the 20th of June current, who will make them acquainted with the salary, and emoluments belonging thereto, which are pretty considerable.

**EDINBURGH:** Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS  
TIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published  
6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37

for the election of their Prefect and Council for the year ending the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Company of Archers, and were duly admitted, wine being

1. The above information was obtained from the report of the investigation conducted by the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated and captioned as above.

104